

CARRANZA BEGINS SNIPING AMERICANS

Schooner Seized Near Vera Cruz and No Explanation Is Offered.

SEEKS TO HOLD PRESTIGE

First Chief Takes Advantage of Desire Here to Establish General Peace.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, April 28.—First Chief Carranza of Mexico has apparently already begun his campaign of anti-American sniping which Latin American diplomats have predicted would begin as soon as the Mexican leader became convinced that the United States had again embraced the doctrine of perpetual peace as a national policy. Reports received to-day by the State Department state that an American schooner, the Cape Horn, has been seized in the territorial waters of Mexico, near Vera Cruz, and taken to that port. No explanation whatever has been received of this apparent violation of American rights. Immediate inquiry will go to Mexico from the State Department here.

It is learned here that Mexico, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic are seething with anti-Americanism as a result of the League of Nations covenant branding them as unfit by leaving them out. None of these Governments want to join the league, it is said, but the public opinion given their peoples by the omission of their names will serve as an excuse for whatever anti-American acts they find it convenient to now perpetrate.

Carranza is understood to be deliberately planning an anti-American campaign if possible to enhance his shabby prestige with his own people.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The State Department was advised to-day of the seizure of the American fishing schooner Cape Horn by the Mexican authorities on the ground that she carried munitions for revolutionists.

The schooner, which hailed from Galveston, was captured in Mexican territorial waters, according to the advice, and taken to Vera Cruz, where she is being held.

Formal charges have not been preferred, but the State Department is making official inquiries into the reasons for the seizure.

Refusal by Mexico to recognize the financial clause of the armistice terms by which Germany pledged herself to the Allies not to dispose of any of her stocks in specie or any of her foreign titles or bonds abroad, whether in the possession of the Government, banks or private individuals, was the Carranza subject of discussion in Paris, it was learned to-day at the State Department.

Any action taken in the matter will be the present directed by the representatives of the associated Governments and not by the United States on its own initiative. Action of some kind, however, is looked for as soon as the peace treaty is out of the way.

Mexico made known her attitude in a reply to M. P. de Jean, French Charge d'Affaires, who, in the name of the French Government, warned the Mexican Government of the determination of the Allies not to permit Germany to profit in any way by the sale of securities and thus cheat the Allies out of part of the damage indemnification that was to be demanded of Germany. This was agreed to by Germany in signing the armistice terms, but the Carranza Government replied that action on the part of Mexico in preventing any such sales would violate the terms of a treaty between Mexico and Germany and that the Mexican Government would not accede to the request of the Allies.

A similar reply was made to the French Government when the same warning was conveyed to Mexico regarding Austro-Hungarian financial holdings.

It is believed in official circles here that this attitude of the Carranza Government was partly responsible for the failure of the French Government to receive Alberto J. Pani as Minister to France, and for the exclusion of Mexico for the present from the League of Nations.

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, April 28.—The Rumanian attacks on the Hungarian Red Army continue successfully according to despatches from Budapest, especially in the northern sector.

Bela Kun, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, in a speech lamented the fact that his troops are offering feeble resistance, though commanded by professional officers pressed into service.

Bela Kun, the despatches add, is continuing in cooperation with Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik propaganda in Europe by and of commandeered funds.

ZURICH, April 28.—An anti-Communist uprising in Fues, Hungary, near Sopron (Odenburg), west of Budapest, began on April 10 and ended a few days later with the putting to death of a priest on false charges and the imposition of prison sentences on fifteen others accused of participation in the revolt.

This news has just been received from Vienna, having been heard up by the right censorship at Budapest.

The revolt began among the peasants, who defeated a Red army force sent from Sopron. Reinforcements finally enabled the troops to suppress the revolt. The Communist Government immediately sent revolutionary judges to Fues to punish the rebels.

The tribunal caused the arrest of all the young men of Fues, and from them selected twelve of the wealthiest. They were told they would be shot unless they betrayed the name of the real leader of the uprising. After conferring among themselves the young men, it is reported, unanimously denounced the Rev. Anthony Szadniker, a Catholic priest, as the "intellectual originator."

The trial of the priest lasted less than an hour and there were no witnesses except the young men. He was condemned and shot a half hour later.

Work Available for Anacs.

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 28.—A bi-State scheme of public works construction, involving an expenditure of almost \$12,000,000 and offering ample employment to returning Anacs, has been approved by a joint commission from the States of Victoria and New South Wales.

Photographs—in terms of personality, not of beauty.

PIRIE MAC DONALD

Photographer of Men.

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BARON DECIES QUIT AS IRISH CENSOR

Man Who Married Vivien Gould Curbed Island's Press.

LONDON, April 28.—It is announced that Baron Decies, the Irish press censor, has resigned and that Major Bryan H. Cooper, honorable secretary of the Irish Unionist Alliance, has been appointed to succeed him.

An official communication issued through the Irish press explains that it has been decided to retain the Irish censor in the interest of peace, as it is impossible for the Government to permit any section of the Irish press to be used as an instrument for incitement to organized defiance of the law or for the purpose of inflaming public opinion to a pitch where acts of violence become possible. It is added that the censorship will be voluntary and the censor's functions advisory.

Newspapers will not be obliged to refer articles to the censor, but they will be held responsible for any violation of the defense of the realm act.

Lord Decies, whose family name is John Graham Hope Bessford, married Vivien Gould, daughter of George Gould, in New York on February 7, 1911. He has been a distinguished soldier, having served in the Boer war and in other wars of the British Empire. He won the D. S. O. in the campaign against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland. He is well known in New York, where he and Lady Decies often have visited.

BOLSHEVIKI DRIVEN OUT BY FINN ARMY

National Assembly Forms at Olonetz After Victory by Volunteer Troops.

JELISINGORS, April 28.—A National Assembly has been formed at Olonetz, 110 miles northeast of Petrograd, where the Finns have driven out the Bolsheviks. The town was captured, according to reports, by volunteer troops.

The newspapers report to-day that Finnish volunteers on Saturday captured the town of Lounnopol, on the White Sea. The town is an important strategic point, being the junction of numerous roads and the railway between Petrograd and the Murman coast, which is now closed to the Bolsheviks. It is assumed that the Murman coast boat station at Lounnopol was unable to escape owing to the ice.

The capture of Olonetz by forces opposed to the Bolsheviks may have an important effect on the allied campaign along the Murman railway. Through it, on the situation in the Archangel region. For several weeks allied forces commanded by Gen. Maynard have been pressing southward along the Murman railway and were last reported approaching Povenetz, at the northern end of Lake Onega. From Povenetz the Murman railway swings westward and before it reaches the southeastern edge of Lake Ladoga, it comes within a few miles of Olonetz.

A Stockholm report Sunday said that a revolt had broken out in Olonetz, and it is possible that the Bolshevik force facing Gen. Maynard may be cut off by the anti-Bolshevik advance from Olonetz. If the Murman railway line can be cleared as far south as Olonetz, the Allies will be in position to outflank the Bolsheviks south of Archangel, who also are threatened by the Siberian advance in the Viatska region.

COPENHAGEN, April 28.—A despatch received here from Reval, Russia, says there has been a big fire in the town of Narva, eighty-one miles southwest of Petrograd. The conflagration was caused by a bombardment of the town by the Bolsheviks. Hundreds of houses were burned and 5,000 persons are homeless.

Narva, which lies near the Gulf of Finland on the Narova River, has a population of some 20,000. There are numerous textile works in the town and there is a considerable trade in fish. The principal buildings are the Cathedral, the Old Castle and the Town Hall.

HELLO GIRLS STRIKE; TROOPS CALLED OUT

Mob Storms Central and Drives Out New Operators.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 28.—Two companies of State militia were ordered to Linton, Ind., to-night to quell a riot resulting from a strike of telephone operators at that place.

During the rioting to-night a mob of 500 persons broke the doors and windows of the telephone exchange and drove eight girls strike breakers to the roof. The girls later were rescued and taken to a place of safety.

ATLANTA VOTES TO STRIKE.

Telephone Operators Also Demand Burleson's Removal.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 29.—That telegraphers of Atlanta are in favor of a nationwide strike was indicated by the announcement that of the 475 votes cast in the official canvass by the executive committee of the commercial telegraphers union in Atlanta district yesterday not one was registered against the proposition.

The operators of the Western Union and Postal companies voted on the strike in the general referendum and the vote of the telephone workers will be taken in time to be included in the national canvass on May 5. The Atlanta wire workers have adopted resolutions demanding the removal of Postmaster-General Burleson.

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AIRMEN AT ST. JOHNS HOPE TO FLY TO-DAY

Weather Conditions Promising for Start of Plane Trip Across the Ocean.

RAYNHAM HELD BY WINDS

Stands by Machine All Day—Encouraging Reports Come From Midsea.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 28.—Only a cross wind, sweeping at twenty-five miles an hour from the southeast to-day, prevented a "hop off" in the transatlantic flight of Capt. Frederick P. Raynham in his Martinique seaplane from Mount Pearl Plateau.

The British aviator and his navigator, Capt. Charles W. F. Morgan, stood by their craft for three hours ready to start, but abandoned hope at dusk when it became certain that landing on the "other side," during on a twenty-four hour crossing, would have to be made in darkness.

Raynham probably will get off to-morrow, as weather conditions are still holding good and predictions are that the wind will abate.

Harry Hawker's big Sopwith plane was not in readiness, as the Australian aviator and his navigator, Commander McKenzie Grieve, spent most of the afternoon in their airframe at Quiddiwhi Bay waiting for an opportunity to "hop off."

The wind, which was unfavorable for Raynham at Mount Pearl, would have made possible a start for Hawker had he been ready for flight. Hawker and Grieve returned quickly to their hangar from a motor trip when they heard that Raynham was waiting for an opportunity to "hop off."

The first wind and weather reports received from midocean in several days brought the decision of Raynham and Morgan to attempt the flight to-day.

These reports showed an increase in pressure over areas at sea where herebefore low pressure has been a serious obstacle. Although not conclusive they contained indications of probable improvement which the Martinique crew was quick to seize upon.

Capt. Morgan had said Raynham and he would try to make the "big hop" to-day, even going so far as to set the starting time. Those in close touch with Hawker said to-night that he was taking every precaution against being caught unawares again as he was to-day.

Hawker, like Raynham and Morgan, considered wind and weather promising to-night for a start to-morrow, and the flight once more has taken on the aspect of a keenly competitive race.

Everything was in readiness in the big Martinique. The cockpit was well stocked with rations, water and signal lights, virtually the only supplies to be carried, and the electrically heated flying clothes of the crew were alongside ready to be slipped on at a moment's notice.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 28.—Delegates from a number of labor unions met yesterday to prepare their strike programme for May 1. All unions except the newspaper pressmen decided to follow the line of conduct laid down by the general labor federations. The pressmen will await the result of a meeting with the Paris Newspapers Proprietors Association.

Theatre managers decided to-night not to open their theatres Thursday, as scene shifters, machinists and electricians declined to work, demanding increased wages.

TROOPS RUSH TO INDIANA RIOT.

Striking Miners' Acts Lead to Call for Militiamen.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 28.—In response to an appeal from the authorities of Linton, Ind., a mining company of southwestern Indiana, one company of militia from Sullivan, Ind., has been ordered by the State authorities to proceed to Linton to quell a riot, said to be the result of a strike of miners there. Another militia company here is being mobilized.

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NAVY PICKS CREWS FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

Commander Towers, in Charge at Rockaway, Will Navigate One Flying Boat.

NC-3 UP AGAIN IN TEST

Results of Other Attempts Will Have No Effect on U. S. Men's Effort.

Commander John H. Towers, who has been in charge of the navy's preparations to fly across the ocean, will lead the great effort as the commander and navigating officer of one of the three NC flying boats now almost ready to start.

This was announced officially yesterday at the Rockaway Air Station. Commander Towers will announce to-morrow that the Azores route will be used by the NC boats. As the NC ships are not capable of flying 1,300 miles without a stop, as this SUN stated yesterday, it has been apparent that the Newfoundland-Ireland route would not be selected.

The three crews who will man the seaplanes are:

First Crew—Commander J. H. Towers, commanding officer and navigator; Commander H. C. Richardson and Lieut. D. H. McCullough, pilots; Lieutenant-Commander R. A. Lavender, radio operator, and Machinist L. R. Moore, engineer.

Second Crew—Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read, commanding officer and navigator; Lieut. E. F. Stone and W. K. Hinton, pilots; Ensign H. C. Root, radio operator; Chief Special Mechanic E. H. Howard, engineer.

Third Crew—Lieutenant-Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, commanding officer and navigator; Lieutenant-Commander M. A. Mitchell and Lieut. L. T. Barin, pilots; Lieut. (j. g.) Harry Sadewater, radio operator; Chief Machinist's Mate C. J. Kesler, engineer.

Four Are Naval Reserve Men.

Four of those selected are Naval Reserve men, one Lieut. Stone, a coast guard officer, and the ten others regular navy men. In addition these three men, officially known as reserve pilot, engineers, men capable of acting either as pilots or engineers, will fly as far as Newfoundland. Lieut. (j. g.) Braxton Rhodes, Lieut. J. L. Breeze and Machinist Rasmus Christensen.

"The flight by the three naval flying boats will go ahead notwithstanding the success or failure of any other attempts before the start," said Commander Towers. "The time schedule planned is liberal as far as Newfoundland, as the navy does not regard the trip to that island as part of the transoceanic flight. One stop will be made at Nova Scotia, as it is desired to save the engines as much wear as possible. The full load will not be carried from Rockaway to Newfoundland. Flying under a full load

imposes an undue strain on the engines.

"The amount of time spent at Newfoundland will depend upon whether the start from Rockaway is made on schedule. We may remain a week or more at Newfoundland. The time we take on the actual flight has been fixed since February 24, but I cannot announce it now. It was necessary to settle some days because of the fact that the destroyers and other vessels must be at their stations. The route to Newfoundland was patrolled to a limited extent by destroyers."

NC-3 Does Well in Test.

Towers said that tests of the NC-3, which was up again yesterday morning, have demonstrated her ability to fly under the full load. These tests will be repeated on the NC-4, which will probably fly into the water and lift into the air for the first time to-day, and on the NC-1, which established the reputation of the NC boats, but which is now Azores ready with four engines. The NC-1 will be ready the last of this week or the first of next.

The start from Rockaway will probably be made some time during the latter part of next week.

The British Government has furnished and will continue to furnish meteorological information concerning conditions in and around Newfoundland. The harbor in Newfoundland, whose location has not yet been announced, was also obtained after negotiations with the Government. No base will be established on shore, as this would be too costly. Instead the seaplanes will be moored in sheltered waters with a supply ship standing by alongside to furnish gasoline, oil and other supplies. Broyle Harbor and Placentia Bay have been mentioned as probable rendezvous.

Commander Towers refused yesterday to commit himself on the report that the navy is flying to the Azores only because its planes cannot make the distance to Ireland.

"I cannot disclose the route," he said. "You must draw your own conclusions."

Questioned about the flight to the first stopping place, actually the Azores, although officially a deep secret, Commander Towers said:

"It's a good long flight, but we can make it under average conditions without depending upon good luck, and without meeting bad luck. The attempt of Harry Hawker, whom I know personally, is sincere, but it is purely a gamble."

Commander Towers started for Washington last night and will be back at the Rockaway station to-morrow to give out some details of the flight.

The NC planes have a wing spread of 126 feet, a height of 24½ feet, a length of 68 feet and a gap between the wings varying from 12 to 13½ feet. The maximum speed—a speed which cannot be reached under full load—is ninety-five miles an hour, and the landing speed about fifty miles an hour. Commanders H. C. Richardson and G. C. Westervelt, both naval constructors and Curtiss engineers, were the principal designers of the craft.

Sixteen enlisted men, including four chief petty officers, carried their baggage off the stat on yesterday. They will go to Plymouth, England. This would seem to indicate that the flight of the NC ships may end in England instead of Portugal, as previously decided. The route would thus be Newfoundland to the Azores to Portugal to England, the greatest jump being the first, of 1,100 miles.

TROOPS ENCIRCLING MUNICH FOR ATTACK

Wurttemberg and Bavaria Approve Noske as Commander-in-Chief.

GERMAN STRIKES GROW

Hand Grenades and Revolvers Used in Fierce Street Battles.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 28.—Government troops have occupied the line of the Glonn River and reached north of Munich, Petershausen and Alterhausen and south of Ott-Oetting and Neuvelling. The encirclement of the city is proceeding, but some days must elapse before a general attack begins.

Premier Hoffmann, according to the Zeitung Mitteil, has called a council of war at Ingolstadt with the War Minister and Commander von Moell, but the Government is still hopeful of settling the conflict peacefully by negotiation.

Gustave Noske, the German Minister of Defence, has been appointed Commander in Chief of all the Government troops to operate against Munich, according to the War Minister of Wurttemberg both the Wurttemberg and Bavarian Governments have agreed to this.

It is assumed that Noske will have forces in action soon to put an end to the delay through which Munich has suffered so long.

The strike movement in Silesia is intensifying, according to a despatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Gleiwitz. There is a general strike at Gleiwitz and vicinity, it is said, and the upper Silesian electric power stations have been closed. The whole section is without electric lights and the iron industry is seriously affected, work being suspended in many plants. The strike movement is reported strong among railroad workers.

A casual walk through the streets in the neighborhood of Berlin police headquarters tends to show that there is no exaggeration to the reports concerning almost open plundering in Berlin. Within a stone's throw of police headquarters to-day a street hawker was found offering for sale a shirt waist for 75 marks. It bore the trade mark of a well known department store. Shoes which are selling in the stores for 230 marks a pair were offered for 40 marks.

A man who was selling diamond rings had a ring on each finger. He indicated voluntarily where each ring had been stolen.

LONDON, April 28.—Spartan forces attempted to overthrow the government in Bremen yesterday, but were defeated after hard street fighting. A despatch from Stebbin transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company reporting the outbreak adds that revolvers and hand grenades were used freely in the fighting.

HAMBURG REVOLT ALSO SUPPRESSED

Military Seizes Arms and Patrols City.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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STOCKHOLM, April 28.—The revolt in Hamburg has apparently been suppressed, thanks to the energetic measures of the Military Governor, who succeeded in getting together a force of 30,000 men, principally volunteers, with which he surrounded the revolutionary towns, disarmed inhabitants and seized all arms and ammunition found in the houses. Strong detachments patrolled the richer quarters, while torpedo boats policed the harbor and quays. Rioting and plundering were thus put down and 200 rioters arrested.

Gustave Noske, Minister of Defence, is attacked by the Radical parties for the severity of his measures in suppressing insubordination. The organ of the Intellectual Radicals, the Republique, has been suspended by him for one of these attacks.

This act of the Defence Minister is described by the Vorwaerts as unnecessarily dictatorial. The measure would be better justified, in opinion of the Government organ, if it had been directed against the Freieit, whose attacks on the Cabinet are no less than revolutionary. The Freieit of late has been especially violent against the Government because of its attention from publishing documents in the Foreign Office archives on the responsibility for the war.

URGES STRIKERS TO RETURN.

Board Reports as Lawrence Outbreaks Continue.

BOSTON, April 28.—The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in a report to-day to the Governor on its recent investigation of the textile strike at Lawrence, recommended that the strikers return to work without prejudice and that the employers receive them without discrimination, except those guilty of violence or whose cases are pending in the courts.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 28.—Shots were exchanged between the police and strike sympathizers during disturbances to-day in connection with the strike of textile operatives. None of the shots took effect, but three policemen were stoned.

Daniel Lynch of Lowell, a mounted officer, was struck on the head and was unconscious when other policemen reached him. Two arrests were made.

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